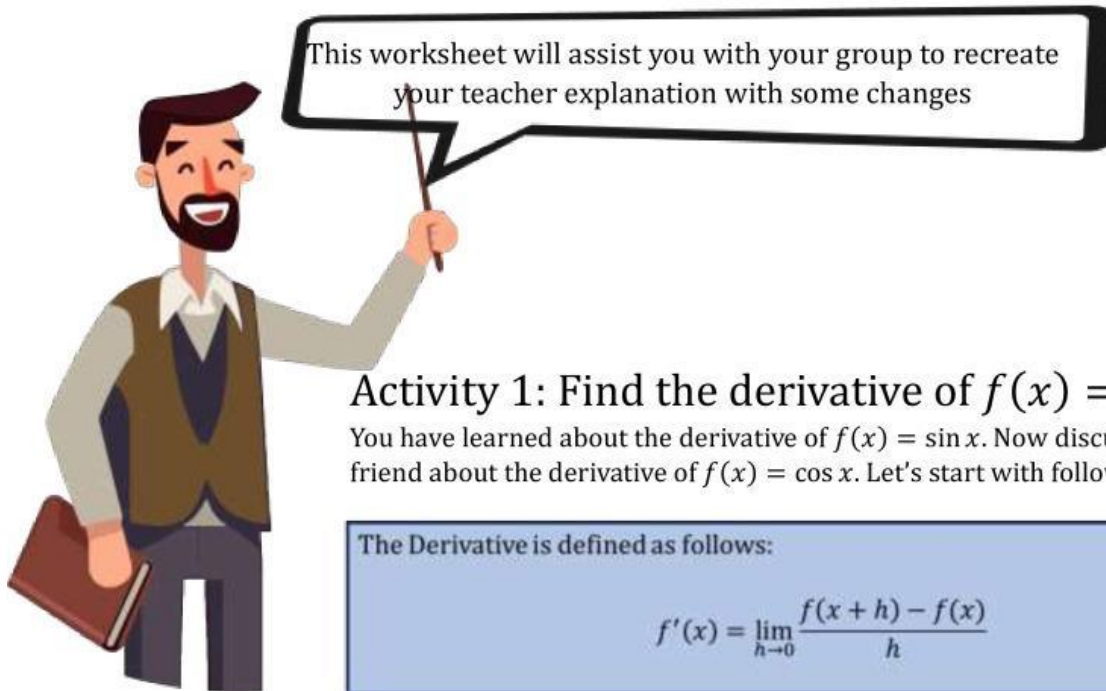




This worksheet will assist you with your group to recreate your teacher explanation with some changes

Activity 1: Find the derivative of $f(x) = \cos x$

You have learned about the derivative of $f(x) = \sin x$. Now discuss with your friend about the derivative of $f(x) = \cos x$. Let's start with following definition

The Derivative is defined as follows:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

to help you working on this activity, please ponder following questions:

which one below that is useful to work on the derivative of $\cos x$? (CLICK ONE ANSWER ONLY)

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

In term of evaluate the limit in the definition, which in the below useful to work on the derivative of $\cos x$? (CLICK ONE ANSWER ONLY)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = 1$$

Both are useful

In case you have done with the activity, which one below is your conclusion about the derivative of $f(x) = \cos x$

$$f'(x) = \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f(x) = -\cos x$$

Activity 2: Some Basic Problems

Based on your conclusion in Activity 1. Please work on the following problems

1. If $f(x) = \cos x$ what is $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$
2. What is the gradient of line g that tangent $f(x) = \cos x$ at point $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$?
3. Which on in the following represent the equation of line g in problem number 2?

$$y = -x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}x - 1$$

Activity 3: Chain Rule Problems

CHAIN RULE

The chain rule states that the derivative of $f(g(x))$ is

$$f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

Drag following card to correct place below!

$-5 \sin(5x + 11)$	$36x \cos^2(3x^2 + 2) \sin(3x^2 + 2)$	$24 \cos^3 x$	$\cos x$
$\sin x$	$-\sin(2x^3 - 15)$	$-6 \cos^2(3x^2 + 2)$	$-25 \sin(5x + 11)$
$-24 \cos^3 x \cdot \sin x$	$6 \cos^2(3x^2 + 2)$	$\tan x$	$-6x^2 \sin(2x^3 - 15)$

1. $f(x) = 5 \cos(5x + 11)$
 $f'(x) =$
2. $f(x) = \cos(2x^3 - 15)$
 $f'(x) =$
3. $f(x) = 6 \cos^4 x$
 $f'(x) =$
4. $f(x) = -2 \cos^3(3x^2 + 2)$
 $f'(x) =$